The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,579—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	30	Per Annum	30
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To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4 ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2 ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

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To Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
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4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

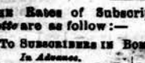
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Forts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Metteopilum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, on SATURDAY, 2nd August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,639 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... ,, 335

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer as through rates. A favourable opportunity of passing to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each Month*, on the 1st

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wines
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	360	240	90	
Messina	600	340	140	
Naples	600	340	140	
Leghorn	600	340	140	
Genoa	600	340	140	
Marseilles	550	320	135	Without Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

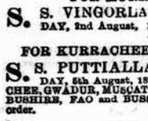
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Subsittino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

R. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H.P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 23rd August.

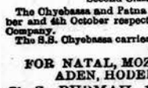
For plans of Saloon and further partic lars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H. P.,
CAPTAIN VERRIL.
BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



THIS Steamer will sail from Bombay to the North of France about the 8th August (weather permitting.)

Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Also,

WOODCUTS of every description engraved at shortest notice and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.
MACHINE BLANKET
COARSE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLO[illegible]
SHIP BLOCKS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	8th Aug.
— SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	15th do.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Oates	22nd do.
— BANGALORE	2342	450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a) POONAH	3130	450	J. Orman	5th Sept.
— VENETIA	3726	450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a) PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462	600	R. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2732	450	J. C. Babot	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3100	600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KASHGAR	2021	450	E. J. Baker	15th Aug.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	12th Sept.
ASSAM	3482	500	F. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Bay child's pony, very small and very handsome.
1 English-built sociable convertible into an open carriage.

On THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1879, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dadur Station, G. I. P. Railway, 50 bags of bark weighing about 87 Bengal maunds consigned from Nassick in the name of Bhugwaubhoy Caderbhoy.

On SATURDAY, the 9th August, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Abdool Ally Dawood Khan.

A B—1-14 = gilt chains and hardware, ex. Lord of the Isles.
On account and risk of Abdool Tyeb Hoosan Ally.
A T E—103 4 = 2 cases buttons, hardware, ex. Avondale.
On account and risk of Moorad Ally Goolam Ally—
M C—36-40—5 bales paper.
On account and risk of Abdool Ka yom Suraf Ally.
A K S—45-55—11 cases butter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAVISION'S WEST HARTLEY COAL AT FRERE BUNDER.

On MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, the following coal on account and at the risk of Narayen Jaiwal.

Ex Monmouthshire.

About 500 tons Davison's West Hartley Coal.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1879. Auctioneers.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKY.

THE CREAM of OLD IRISH WHISKIES, pure, mild, delicious and very wholesome, Universally recommended by the medical profession.

KINAHAN & CO.
Wholesale Depot, 20 Great Titchfield Street, } London.
Export Depot, 33, Commercial Street, }
CAUTION.—Any person imitating the seal cork or labels, or fraudulently filling old bottles will be rigorously prosecuted, Information will be thankfully received by

CHARLES DAY & Co., The Sole Export Agents.
17, Water Lane, London.

CARLTON WHISKEY.
11 years old. 5 years old.
Rs. 32 per doz. Rs. 28 per doz.
SHIPPED BY
RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
London and Inverness.
For analysis and testimonials apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE,
SOLE AGENTS.
June 1879.

WHISKEY IN JARS,
A 1 QUALITY.
2 Gallons, Rs. 21; 4 Gallons, Rs. 40;
Jars included.
Electro-plated lock taps to suit,
Rs. 4-0 each.

N.B.—Guided by the superior wisdom of a Firm of Chemists who advertise that a chemical analysis such as the proprietors of the Carlton whiskey are justly proud of, affords no guarantee of excellence, we give no analysis of the Whiskey above advertised, and are content that the quality should make its own market.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—From H. and C. Bazaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons	,,	18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Lecville	,,	20 per doz. Qts.
Do. Lafitte	,,	25 ,,

STILL HOCKS:—From G. M. Parstmann Sohn, Mayence.

Liebfraumilch	Rs.	28 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	26 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein	,,	32 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer	,,	28 ,,
Ruedesheimer	,,	28 ,,
Do.	,,	31 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner	,,	32 per doz. Qts.
Do.	,,	35 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg	,,	38 per doz. Qts.

BEER:—

IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs.	5 per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	,,	3 ,, Pints.
Norway Pale Ale	,,	5-8 per doz. qts
Krenzmacher Export Beer	,,	6-4 per doz. qts.

* CHAMPAGNE:—

Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs.	46 per doz Qts,
Ditto ditto	,,	42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsicks & Co.'s Dry Monopole	,,	56 per doz. Qts.
Ditto ditto	,,	58 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*	Rs.	55 ,,

* BRANDY:—

Boulatin & Co.'s	*	Cognac	,,	20 per doz. Qts
F. Dessandeir & Co.'s	*	,,	,,	22 ,,
Fromy and Rogée's	***	,,	,,	39 ,,

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.

Strawberry, Red Currants, Quince, Raspberry, Grape, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.

GERMAN SAUSAGES.

(Blutwurst) Black Pudding	Rs.	13-8 as.	per doz. tin.
(Mettwurst) Smoked Sausages	,,	15	,,
(Leberwurst) Livering	,,	15	,,
(Gervelawurst) Brain Pudding	,,	16-8 as.	,,
(Gebratene Sausischew Roast Sausages	,,	19-8 as.	,,
Finest German Asparagus	,,	24	,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 21s June 1879.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL PERSONS having any CLAIMS against, or OWING MONEY to, the ESTATE of the late Lieut. Col. G. NICHOLETTS, 2nd Belooch Regiment, are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN TWO MONTHS from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

J. GALLOWAY, Lieut. Col.,
2nd Belooch Regiment,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kokeran, Kandahar, 19th July 1879.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 6,738-10-0, being the 121st Monthly and final Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 121st Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 21,338-10-0.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st August 1879.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th August:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKES, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 21st July 1879.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD.

A BRIGHT HONEY DEW TOBACCO cut ready for smoking, of full Aromatic Fragrant Flavour and manufactured from

THE FINEST SELECTED VIRGINIAN LEAF.
Per pound box Cash Rs. 3.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.

NOTICE.—The Best Food for Infants, Prepared by Savory & Moore, and Supplied to the Royal Nurseries of England, Russia, &c., contains the highest amount of nourishment in the most digestible and convenient form.

IT IS THE MOST PERFECT substitute for healthy Mother's Milk, possessing all the elements necessary for the health, growth, and vigour of the child.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle, *it has only the sugar natural to milk*, and is consequently free from the artificial and injurious sweetness of other foods.

THOROUGHLY COOKED it is always ready for use, saving Mothers and Nurses much time and trouble—Sins 1s., 2s., 5s. and 10s. each.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and Chemists, &c., everywhere.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba vacated by Captain Stokes. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, on the Westerly side, at present occupied by N. Tambaci, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, for 2½ months, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the SEA VIEW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the LOWER PART of a Bungalow in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 90. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a RESIDENCE in Rampart Row, to be vacated by Major General Hewett. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE in Church Gate Street, vacated by Messrs. F. Sanquet and Co. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, desirable OFFICES in Apollo Street, with spacious Godowns, just vacated by Messrs. Lyon and Co. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the FIRST FLOOR of a house in Meadow Street, lately in the occupation of Mrs. Medley, Milliner. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in one of the best positions at Breach Candy, with a detached Bungalow, next to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Melvill's, and lately in the occupation of Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy, Esq. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "BREACH HOUSE" at Breach Candy. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the well known "CUMBALLA HOUSE." Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of M. H. Starling, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE at Breach Candy, known as the "MALABAR HOTEL," well adapted for a Club or Hotel. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW on the Ridge at Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 175 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present occupied by Dr. Bainbridge. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on Bandora Hill, a Commodious BUNGALOW belonging to, and lately occupied by, the late Mr. Menesse, or the Bungalow adjoining it. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "SEA VIEW," on Bandora Hill, partly furnished. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a powerful BULL or BULL MASTIF DOG; appearance less object than fighting qualities. Address L. M., care of this paper.

LOST, a CLARIONET belonging to the Band of Royal Fusiliers. The FINDER will be REWARDED by applying to the Band President, Royal Fusiliers, Colaba.

EVERY SATURDAY GRAND DINNER, Rs. 1-8. Every Morning from 9, Breakfast Re. 1 | from 12, Tiffin, Re. 1; from 6, Dinner, 1-8; Supper, Re. 1. Temple Bar.

ROOMS TO LET at GRANT BUILDINGS. Partitions free and many other advantages. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

Your Monogram or Crest stamped in colours on 5 Quires Satin Repp Notepaper (Oblong or Square) and 100 Envelopes to match, for Rs. 6, Caxton Printing Works, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a small DOGCART with removeable Hood and Pegs Poney, the whole turn-out in excellent condition. Apply to "Y.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CARDS, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. *Thick Quality.*	*Extra Thick Quality.*	Envelopes, box of 125. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Queen's	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 6	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 4
Princess's	1 2	1 6	,, 1 4	,,
Albert	1 4	1 8	1 2	1 6
Small Octavo	1 8	1 12	1 4	1 8
Large Octavo	2 0	2 4	1 8	1 12
Large Quarto	,,	4 8	1 8	1 12

EXTRA-SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN STATIONERY.

Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*	*Square.*
Small Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4
Large Octavo	1 4	1 4	1 8
Large Quarto	2 8	1 4	1 8

PRINCE OF WALES' STATIONERY.

A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Medium Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Medium Quarto	3 0	1 2

VELLUM WOVE BANK PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

TREACHER'S NEW OVERLAND ALDINE BANK STATIONERY.

Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

	Paper, packet of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 100. *Oblong.*
Large Octavo	Rs. 1 4	Rs. 1 2
Large Quarto	2 8	1 2

IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REPP STATIONERY.

Cream laid, of double thick quality.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires.	Envelopes, box of 125.
Albert	Rs. 2 0	Square Rs. 1 12
Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

RIBBON REPPED PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 4

THE NEW JAPANESQUE STATIONERY.

The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers,

Small Octavo, box containing 2 quires paper and 50 envelopes ..... Rs. 3 0

PAPIER DE LUXE.

A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets ..... Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100.		
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14	Oblong	Rs. 0 12	Square Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	,,	,, 0 14	,, 1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

OFFICE AND MOURNING STATIONERY, FOOLSCAP AND BLOTTING PAPERS, &c

Sample Books of Stationery for actual reference as to quality and style are furnished to Mofussil Constituents upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

STATIONERY.

HALF TOLA NOTE PAPER small 8vo. cream laid, 1 sheet and 1 envelope weighing under Half Tola (half anna postage). Per quire packet ... Rs. 1 4

Square envelopes to match, per 100 ..... ,, 1 4

THACKER'S EXTRA SUPERFINE WATER-LINED SATIN NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., 1 sheet and 1 envelope under Half Tola, 2½ sheets and envelope under half os ..... per 5 quire packet 1 8

Envelopes to match ..... per box of 100 1 8

WATERLINED OVERLAND NOTE PAPER, large 8vo., cream, blue, violet, or chamois *per packet* 1 6

Envelopes to match ..... per box of 100 1 6

OVERLAND LETTER PAPER, large 4to., waterlined, cream or blue ..... *per packet* 2 12

WHATMAN'S HAND-MADE WOVE BANK POST, cream or blue, large 8vo ..... *per packet* 2 8

Ditto large quarto ..... *per packet* 5 0

Envelopes to match either of above ..... per 100 2 4

BARONIAL NOTE PAPER, cream laid, treble thick, finest quality—

Large 8vo ..... per 5 quire packet 2 12

Post 8vo ..... ,, 2 8

"Albert" or Invitation Note ..... ,, 2 0

"Queen's," a still smaller size ..... ,, 1 12

Baronial Letter Paper, Quarto ..... ,, 4 8

Envelopes to match the above, *Square*—

Half large 8vo ..... per box of 100 2 8

Half Post 8vo ..... do. 2 0

Half Albert ..... do. 1 12

Half Queen's ..... do. 1 8

IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM WOVE, double thick.

Large 8vo ..... per box of 5 quires 2 12

Post 8vo ..... ditto 2 4

Envelopes to match, *oblong*, for large 8vo.. per box of 125 ..... 2 12

Ditto for Post 8vo ..... ,, 2 8

WATERLOW'S Large 8vo. Cream-laid Note, highly glazed, extra finish ..... per 5 quire packet. 2 12

Superfine Ivory Note, thick Cream-laid Satin—Post 8vo. size ..... per quarter ream 1 8

Envelopes to match square ..... per hundred 1 8

Extra Satin Repp Note Paper—

Large 8vo, *cream or celestial blue* ..per 5 quire box 3 0

Square envelopes to match ..... per hundred 2 12

Post 8vo, Cream ..... per 5 quire box 2 12

Ditto Oblong, Fawn, Grey, Blue, Pink, Primrose ..... per 5 quire box 2 12

Square envelopes to match ..... per hundred 2 4

Post 8vo. Albert Size, Oblong, any of the above colours, *extra quality* ..... per 5 quire box 2 4

Envelopes to match all the above ..... per hundred 2 0

MOURNING PAPER.

Mourning Note Papers, with Narrow, Middle, Broad, Extra-broad and Double-broad borders:—

Overland Cream linear ..... per quarter ream 2 8

Envelopes to match, *oblong* ..... per hundred 2 8

Thick Cream-laid, for local correspondence:—

Post Octavo Note Paper ..... per quarter ream 2 8

Albert do. ..... ditto 2 4

Envelopes to match, square:—

Half Post Octavo ..... per hundred 2 8

Half Albert ..... ditto 2 4

New Half Tola Note Paper for Inland correspondence, with Narrow, Middle, Broad, and Extra Broad border ..... per quarter ream 1 12

Envelopes to match, square ..... per hundred 1 12

COMMERCIAL STATIONERY.

Cream Wove Note Paper, large 8vo ..... per ream 3 8

Envelopes to match ..... per thousand 7 0

Cream-laid large 8vo., Note Paper, better quality than above ..... per ream 5 0

Envelopes to match ..... per thousand 8 0

Cream-laid, large 8vo., super thick ..... per ream 6 0

Envelopes to match ..... per thousand 10 0

Cream-laid, large 8vo., Note Paper, treble extra, very superior quality ..... per ream Rs. 10 0

Envelopes to match ..... per hundred 2 8

Do. ..... per thousand 20 0

Official Envelopes of Glazed Buff Colored Paper, different sizes *from* ..... per hundred 1 8

Official Envelopes, *Blue* and *Cream*... ditto 2 8

Cloth Lined Envelopes, 7 × 4½ ..... ditto 3 0

Buff Opaque Envelopes, 5½ × 3½—

Per 1,000 ..... 4 0

Per 5,000 ..... 17 8

Per 10,000 ..... 30 0

FOOLSCAP PAPER, &c.

French Foolscap, a thin white paper, for rough office use, weight 8 lbs ..... per quire 0 6

per ream 5 0

Official Foolscap, Hollingworth's Turkey Mill, creamlaid, 13 lbs ..... per quire 0 12

per ream 12 8

Official Foolscap, Blue-laid 12 lbs ..... per quire 0 12

per ream 11 8

Cream-laid Foolscap, ruled with faint blue Lines ..... per quire 012

per ream 12 8

Ditto ruled with Money Columns for Single or Double Cash ..... per quire 0 12

per ream 12 4

Hand-made Foolscap, weight 15 lbs ..... per quire 1 8

per ream 22 4

OFFICIAL ENVELOPES.

Official Envelopes, plain or white, to open at end, bag shape—

No. 5, 9 by 4 inches ..... per hundred 2 8

No. 7, 11 by 4½ do. ..... ditto 3 8

Official Cloth lined Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, 10½ by 4½ ..... per hundred 8 8

Official Cloth lined Envelopes, blue or white, to open at end, 11 by 5 ..... per hundred 9 8

BLOTTING PAPERS.

Blotting Paper, white, red, blue, or buff, weight 38 lbs ..... per quire 1 8

per ream 26 0

MANUSCRIPT AND ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Small Octavo Books, with marble paper covers, containing 24 pages, ruled plain or for accounts ..... each 0

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st AUGUST, 1879.

WHAT with the outgoing mail and to-day being the first of the Cocoanut Holidays we have had an extremely quiet day in business and very few actual transactions are reported.

Consols are still quoted from London at 97⅞ and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 77⅞ for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half, but French Rentes are ⅛ higher at 117⅛.

The Bank of England return is again favourable, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 55½ to 56¼ per cent. The Reserve shows an increase of £400,000 and Bullion of £300,000, while Discounts are less by £100,000 on the week.

In the General Produce markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged, and in Seeds the only movement is in Brown Calcutta Rapeseed, which is quoted 6d. per quarter lower ex-Warehouse, and 3d. to arrive. In continuation of his previous reports of the London Skin sales Reuter says that Sheep Skins are in good demand and 1d. per lb. higher, Goat Skins in fair demand, but prices are generally lower.

The Manchester Piece Goods market is advised as quiet but steady; and the Liverpool Cotton market has apparently lost the strength exhibited on the previous day. The sales are again estimated at 10,000 bales, but supplies are said to be freely offered and spot prices are all unchanged. The London market is reported flat and spot quotations show a decline of ¼d. per lb. in G. F. Bengal and 1-16d. in G. F. Tinnevelly. From New York the price for ready Mid. Uplands still comes at 11 11-16 cents, but October shipment has receded from 10·84 to 10·81 cents per lb.

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 51½d. per oz.

EXCHANGE this morning opened with a firm appearance at yesterday's top quotations, and during the day remained very steady. Very little was done, however, and at the close the tendency was again slightly quieter. The Banks have been willing sellers for forward delivery at 1s. 7 11-16d. for telegraphic, and 1s. 7¾d. for demand for delivery in November or afterwards, but for earlier delivery nothing better than current rates is named. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 21-32d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·09½	,,

On Calcutta rates remain unaltered at 1-16 per cent premium for demand and ⅛ per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet but steady at yesterday's rates, say:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed to-day for the Cocoanut holidays and will not reopen until Tuesday.

For COTTON there has again been a comparatively fair demand for export and about 600 bales have been bought at about previous prices. The receipts yesterday were 386 bales. Quotations are:—

Good Ginned Broach (nominal)	...Rs. 230	per candy	f. p.
Good Oomra	(do.)...,, 218	,,	
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 214	,,	
G. F. do	..... ,, 209	,,	
Good Dholleras	(nominal). ,, 224	,,	
F. G. F. do	..... ,, 216	,,	
G. F. do	..... ,, 210	,,	

SEEDS are quiet and unchanged, and in Wheat there is nothing whatever doing for export.

FREIGHTS are dull at previous rates. For Liverpool the nominal quotations are 22s. 6d. by steam, to arrive, and 20s. by sail. For Marseilles and Genoa 27s. 6d. and for Trieste and Venice 22s. 6d. per ton, payable here at par.

PIECE GOODS continue quiet on the spot, and the off-take from the Bazaar shows no improvement, although sellers are generally very willing to do business. Forward shipments from home are steady, although we cannot hear of any large transactions having been done.

COALS continue dull and except some small transactions in ready lots we have not heard of any business. To arrive there are sellers but few buyers unless at a reduction from current rates.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 26th July 1879.

Open 1,368½ miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	69,928	12	0
Merchandize	1,87,859	0	0
Telegraph	763	0	0
Total Rs.	2,58,490	12	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,368½ miles...Total Rs.	2,35,030	1	8
Increase	23,460	10	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. EUPHRATES, 1,299 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for London via Havre, with a general cargo.

THE STEAMER ALGITHA, 1,218 tons, Captain W. Barwise, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. UMBALLA, 495 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Daly, Mr. Tuarley, ten natives, and 30 crew of the Company's steamer.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
1	Umballa (s).....	Campbell	Bussorah, July 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
1	Manilla (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	Ceylong (s)	Stewart.....	Veniice.
	Algitha (s)	Barwise.....	Calcutta.
	Euphrates (s).....	Mitchell	London.

The steamer Umballa, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

PASSENGERS.

Per s s Meinam, which sailed on the 29th instant:—For Galle—Mr Campbell. For Singapore—Colonel Melchor Ordonez, Mr Mariano, Fernandez de Henestro. For Marseilles—Mr P Neuville, and Mr L de Vidts.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FROM LONDON.

British Sovereign—200 cases bath bricks, Escoffaly Sumsoodin. Surat s—2 cases printed books, Hormusjee Sorabjee; 2 cases bacon and 2 cases cheese, Bolton and Co; 3 cases printed books, Thacker and Co; 1 case watches, Favre Leuba and Co. City of Baltimore s—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adoon. Elgin s—20 drums varnish, Ebrahim A Currim; 31 cases window glass. Bhicoo Saayba and Co; 13 cases oilmanstores, Surufally Rupkools; 25 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 15 cases soap, Esmail Abdool Rehmon; 6 cases varnish, Tyebally Chandabhoy and Co.

Manilla s—9 packages medicine, Tyebally Sumsoodin; 4 qr casks portwine, Eduljee Banajee.

Teheran s—13 cases oilmanstores, A D Jackson and Co.

Clan Lamont s—60 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—12 cases brandy, Eduljee Banajee; 75 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 1.

FOR LONDON.

Euphrates s—27 cases fishmaws, Dawoodbhoy Hassam; 111 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

FOR VENICE.

Rosalia s—200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels ann Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Rosalia s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Fraser s—150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 50 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Fraser s—30 cwts mowra flower, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Algitha s—63 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 25 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—600 baskets onions, Hassan Bahun; 8 cwts cambay stone, Veerchand Cushoor; 7 cwts cambay stone, Abdoolally Cader Esmailjee; 19 cases sharkfins, Vusser Thawar; 91 cwts sandalwood and 129 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 91 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vishkoondass; 115 bales cotton, and 61 bales twist, Tata and Co; 74 bales cotton and 49 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 19 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, E J Abrahim; 172 chests opium, B D Sassoon; 20 chests opium, Najee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 4 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 15 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 16 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 17 chests opium, Tata and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus s—264 chests opium, Beeradeeram Balkund; 16 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 16 chests opium, E J Abraham, 149 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 183 chests opium, Sreeram Sewdutroy; 13 chests opium, Rugoonath Juggonath; 33 chests opium, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co; 25 chests opium, S A Joseph; 36 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 31st July 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·595
Temperature of the Air	77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·966
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = 10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	79·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·0
General Direction of Wind	WSW, WNW, W, NW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours from midnight	466
Fall of Rain ,, to midnight	3·47
Total fall during the month	11·21
,, ,, Year	32·08
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 1st	0·23

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

(Before the Honorable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

291-79—Ardeshir and H—Muggon Aditram and others vs Tadock Govindram Vycomthram—Khunderao M.

292-79—Shalshanker and D—Goswami Shri Goverdhunlaljee Girdharlaljee Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Girdharlaljee Govindraljee Maharaj—Remington H and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 31.

Maunsell, Col. R E, on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.

Whitefield, Vet Surg, on sick leave, to England.
Robson, Col, 28th Madras N I, on leave, to England.
Peacock, Lieut, R E, on leave, to England.
Hamett, Captain, R H A, on leave, to England.
Slade, Captain, R H A, on leave, to England.
Philips, Major, 1st 22nd Horse, on leave, to England.
Hongy, Lieut, C J Horse, on leave, to England.
Bathurne, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, on leave, to England.
Mainfold, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Lucknow.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 30.)

Mr Otter's appointment as Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of North Arcot, is cancelled.

Mr Bagshawe, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, leave on medical certificate for twenty months.

Mr Scott, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, to act as Superintendent of Police, Jeypore.

Mr Thomas, District and Sessions Judge, Visagapatam, has resumed charge of the Court from the Sariatdar.

Mr Bradly, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of South Canara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and to exercise the powers conferred on Magistrates of that class.

Major Brodie Ketchen, General List, Cavalry, to be Commandant of the Nair Brigade, Travancore.

Captain Miller, General List, Infantry, to be Commandant of a Battalion of the Nair Brigade, Travancore.

The services of Major St George Caulfeild are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. COMMANDANT, W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 1st August, 1879.

1 Capt and Adjutant F Stokes and Serjeant Instructor T Abbott will proceed to Poona for duty with the Detachment at that place, travelling to and from at the public expense under Govt Resolution No 1356 of 19th March, 1879.

2 Captain Tennent will perform the duties of Adjutant during Captain Stokes's absence.

3 The undermentioned having joined are taken on the strength of the Regiment from this date and posted to Companies as follows, viz.

No. 973 Vol. J	Nagle,	Letter E. Company.
,, 974 ,,	A. H. Carvalho,	,, G. Company.
,, 894 ,,	F. Simpson is transferred from H. to G Company.	

By Order

F. STOKES,
Captain and Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....2nd, 0h. 3·3m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Sat. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	11 33 m 11 35 a	5 0 m 5 43 a
Sun. 3	8thSunday afterTrinity	5 39	6 33	0 8 a ...	5 43 m 6 19 a
Mon. 4	.....	5 39	6 32	0 15 m 0 41 a	6 20 m 6 54 a
Tues. 5	.....	5 40	6 32	0 54 m 1 12 a	6 55 m 7 27 a
Wed. 6	English Mail expected.	5 40	6 31	1 29 m 1 43 a	7 27 m 8 0 a
To. 7	.....	5 40	6 31	1 57 m 2 15 a	8 7 m 8 35 a
Fri. 8	.....	5 41	6 30	2 50 m 2 44 a	8 43 m 9 10 a

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. GEO. ANDERSON.

SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST, 1879.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

The Members of the "STRAND" Burlesque and Comedy Company have kindly given their valuable Services on this occasion.

PROGRAMME.

OVERTURE .....ORCHESTRA.

To be followed by A. Wigan's Sparkling Comedietta in one Act, entitled

A DUMMY SWEETHEART.

SELECTION .....ORCHESTRA.

To conclude with the glorious comedy by Andrew Halliday, Esq. (which had an unprecedented run in London for over 100 Nights), entitled

CHECKMATE.

Doors open at 8-30; commence at 9 p.m.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where the Plan is on view.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

LEONARD—June 18th, at Lavender Hill, London, Louisa, wife of P. Leonard, Esq., late of the Commissariat Department, Bombay, aged 30 years.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAREW HUNT—July 24th, at Kurrachee, the wife of Lt. Colonel H. A. CarewHunt, 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUTCHINSON—July 25th, at Murree, the wife of Captain J. B. Hutchinson, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Jhelum, of a son.

WRIGHT—July 26th, at Dum-Dum, the wife of John Wright, Esq., (40th Regiment), of a daughter.

DEATH.

DALY—July 28th, at Tonyville, Yercaud, Sarah, relict of the late Brinard Antony Daly, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

AMONG the ways of the married there is nothing which causes more curious speculation than the spectacle often presented in wedded life, which Hawthorne might have called "the semi-attached couple." It is so wondrous a thing to the unsophisticated celibate, perhaps smarting under his last *jawab*, or enamoured of the latest thing in *Princesse* robes,—that any man can possibly live with a woman on terms of the utmost indifference, or that any woman can live with a man without the smallest consideration for those matrimonial ties that come under the heading of "love, honour, and obey." To the unwedded fancy the married state must be one of exceeding bliss or of perplexing anxiety, so it is consequently beyond celibate comprehension to understand the singular relations of the kind of semi-attached or detached couple referred to. Perhaps it is because such couples understand their own relations so well that others find it difficult to find them out. When a wedded pair comes to that condition of matrimony that each one tacitly agrees to the other going his or her own way, the understanding between them must be very complete, and perhaps unexplainable in words. The marriage is then something more than a marriage of mere convenience; it is a kind of alliance into which two persons of opposite sexes have fallen, they really cannot say how. Of course, the wife, in her little tempers, will find grounds enough to account for a separation which is almost as complete as one sanctioned by the Divorce Court, and the husband will on his part not be wanting in reasons for what in effusive moments he styles his "unhappiness;" but if the lady and the gentleman were to be urged to show good and sufficient cause for their mutual violation of the laws of marriage, they could not do so; it is ten to one that they would have to take refuge in revilings of one another.

It is a common mistake to suppose that semi-attached couples are always people who have made mercenary matches, and who have never had any real regard for each other. It is very often the most loving couples who have tumbled from their former amorous high estate into the connubial abyss of semi-attachment. It would need Mr. Pollaky, of Paddington Green, to trace the successive steps by which Jack and Jill went down the hill together, or—in India—the stairs which lead Mrs. Jill to reside six months on the top of other hills, whilst Mr. Jack remains—not very disconsolate—down below. These are ladders which no outsider can understand. The unsophisticated bachelor would swear it was incredible if told that the first origin of the singular relations of Jack and Jill was perhaps nothing worse than an uncooked mutton chop on which Jack swore a great oath; nevertheless, such is possible, for has not Solomon declared that the beginning of strife is as the letting out of water? There are many steps, which it is unnecessary to pursue, from that gridiron to the mountain; but the sum total of it all is that Mrs. Jill is better content to live the life of a grass widow than a wife, and that Jack is pleased to delude himself with the idea that his club mutton chop is never undone. Some one has profoundly remarked that when a semi-attached couple live in one and the same house it is—the deuce. But this must be an exaggeration. There is abundant proof to show that it is quite possible for husband and wife to live upon very good terms and yet to have no occupation or amusement in common. True, the easy relations of semi-attached couples are not at first of a nature to withstand the stress of such devouring passions as love and jealousy, and perhaps it would be advisable, before any couple propose to set up in that particular line of wedded life, to first experiment by such preliminary tests as a brisk flirtation on the part of the gentleman with his neighbour's wife, and an inquiry by the lady into the theory of Platonic affection as demonstrated between grass widows and club captains in quite half the hill stations of India. If Mrs. Jill can stand *that*, and Mr. Jack will not swear at *this*, the couple are in a fair way to furnish wonders for the celibate. But whether they are prudent in so exchanging whatever hopes of wedded happiness they, with all pairs, possess, for the freedom of connubial indifference, is another question. The way of life that comes of living with a partner who is yet no partner of one's joys or sorrows, is often forced upon couples by stress of circumstances. When Jill's health fails in India, and she has to return to the bosom of Jack's mother-in-law, it sometimes happens that the seeds of separation are then sown between what was hitherto one loving stock. Perhaps Jill is a vain and giddy woman fond of admiration, and that Jack is of the temperament of the noble Moor. It only needs a mother-in-law with a "dear forsaken" child returned from that dreadful India" to complete the tableau, and to raise, in fact, a proper family row. Then, indeed, the semi-attached couple of the Indian bungalow eventually becomes the wholly detached pair known to their friends and acquaintances. She, "poor thing," is residing at Sydenham, and he, "the unlucky man," is a morose person existing anywhere else. But this is a different thing altogether from playing at semi-attachedness; from the husband affecting a tender passion for the station *belle*, and from his winking at the admiration avowed by Sir Donner Blitgen for his spouse. It is another affair to play fast and loose with the wedded knot, in the supposed assurance that it can be tied together again at pleasure, and on any change of scene. This kind of semi-attachment really means the total extinction, sooner or later, of Hymen's torch, and the utter impossibility of ever rekindling it should one of the parties propose the futile task.

We have said that outsiders marvel at the matrimonial anomaly called semi-attachedness, but this does not prevent a certain class of celibates from having their profit from it. Nothing can be more convenient for the man who is indisposed to assume all the responsibilities and cares of the wedded state than a fashion which permits him to enjoy the society of his friend's wife quite as much perhaps as he cares for it. A celibate of this description may well praise the latitude which permits him to drive Mrs. Jill about, and escort her from place to place even as if she was *his* joy, not Jack's. And if Mr. Jack, instead of taking care of his better-half, chooses to go spooning after some other woman's petticoat, why should not the celibates in question help him in his amusement by looking after the spouse? If it is good in the sight of Jack and Jill that they should live a semi-attached life, it is no business of the man who will not marry to advise them to the contrary. The detached existence is no loss to *him*; for unless there was semi-attachedness in society, there could be no *cavaliere servente* there. Thus it is probably not unrefreshing to the cynical celibate of the class referred to when he observes a young newly married couple, really fond of each other, apeing the mutual indifference of the semi-detached, under the impression that it is fashion to do so, or at all events, good taste.

Probably there are some conditions of social existence—as at Saratoga springs—wherein semi-attachedness may be said to be the right thing in the right place. But it is fatal to domestic happiness and domestic peace. A Wall-street wooden nutmeg merchant, and a woman's rights enthusiast of the other sex, if joined together in holy matrimony, might be expected to find their mutual contentment in an artificial condition of married life calculated to leave them unfettered to pursue their respective missions, nay even to advance them; but for those Englishmen and Englishwomen who prefer good old honest English nature to Yankee or Parisian art, there will always be something abhorrent in semi-attachedness. The insincerity of couples who ought to be sincere is not pleasing. One need not be a moralist to dislike the unfitness of such things. And when Jack and Jill grow old, when Jill has lost her beauty, and Jack his wicked fascinations, their semi-detachment becomes simply repulsive. They will in their old age be possessed of none of that sentiment so beautifully expressed in the old Scotch song "John Anderson my Jo;" for when they arrive at the top of the hill and see before them that long slope, at the foot of which lies the grave, they will not have the consolation of thinking, that as they journey down, it will still be "hand in hand," they will pursue their dreary way unconcerned with anything in the world save self. Surely we may think with Talleyrand how miserable an old age some couples provide for themselves. Better even the lot of that most wretched of men, the old bachelor who has in his youth neglected to cultivate the science of whist, than that of the pair who mutually consent to make the best of a bad bargain by sliding into the state of semi-attachedness. We will conclude our reflections on this most sorrowful subject by the following remarks taken from an article in one of the English weekly journals to hand by this mail:—"Character and experience leave their mark upon the feminine countenance in a more conspicuous degree even than time itself; and when a woman has once passed the age of thirty, her face proclaims with increasing distinctness whether she is a daughter of wisdom or of folly. Bedraggled beauty is in truth a synonym for that stage of feminine regret which is the natural sequel of a girlhood that has been a blunder, and a womanhood that has been a bootless struggle. The harvest of a series of maladroit flirtations is one of Dead-Sea apples, and the eminence at last reached is one which commands a profitless retrospect and a vacant future. When she married, she commenced an existence which was a sort of compromise between that of a second rate Becky Sharp and a French vivandière. She had distraction, movement, and change, and she mistook them for a career. Circumstances developed a temperament to which she had an innate tendency. Girlish vanity and maidenly conceit were exaggerated into vices that, in a mature woman, were fatuous. With enough of superficial cleverness to say smart things, she had not the brains to distinguish between homage and badinage, between the laughter of admiration and the laughter of contempt. It was all very well for a time, but there came a turn in the luck, and one phase of the game was over."

THE result so far of the dispute in the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce is that the President and Committee have sent in their resignations. An opportunity will now, therefore, be afforded to the Chamber of saying whether they, as a body, approve or disapprove of the remarks in their name which induced the Viceroy to administer the following very decided rebuke:—

"The substance and manner of these remarks are such that His Excellency must decline to discuss or to reply to them. He can only express his astonishment and regret that a gentleman holding such a post should have thought it becoming to charge the Government with deliberate dishonesty and bad faith, and contemptuous disregard of solemn promises and duties, or to countenance the imputation that its conduct has been 'not only faithless but cunning.'"

The Viceroy also stated that he did not believe the Chamber would approve of the style in which its President saw fit to address the Government. The following are a few of the phrases about which we think His Excellency very properly complained:—

"The financial state of the country is worse now than when the promise was made, but this conditional promise must be kept; honour, justice, and, I think I may add, the near approach of the dissolution of Parliament, demand it. The special positive pledge that the tax for famine insurance would be devoted to the sole purpose for which it was raised is jeered and gibed at. Part of the proceeds of the special tax for a special purpose under a special pledge is to be devoted to carrying out the conditional pledge. The times are out of joint when this can be done with safety. The asseveration that the proceeds of the tax would be religiously applied to the specific purpose for which the tax was levied; the sacred trust which no fiscal reform would tempt the Government to betray, are treated as trifles. The English people in the time of the Stuarts was not unfamiliar with this sort of pledge and performance. The story of the millions who perished of hunger is a year old, and need be little thought of now. But we have the assurance of the 28lst clause of the budget, that 'the Governor-General in Council still believes £1,500,000 a year in ordinary times is necessary to cover this liability alone.' The short, cold, statement in connection with such a subject reads like an undertaker's estimate of a funeral. This is probably the last we shall hear of famine insurance.

"The licence tax, however, will remain, but its name, while it lasts, will fitly describe the liberties that have been taken with the virtuous purposes for which it was ostensibly imposed."

Lord Lytton while administering his rebuke to Mr. Yule remarked that the Government not only does not complain of honest criticism of its measures, but it fully recognizes the high utility of such criticism, not only to the public interests but to the Government itself. It is to be hoped that the Chamber will not decide to support Mr. Yule in the course he saw fit to pursue. We observe from the voluminous correspondence that has appeared in the Calcutta papers that a considerable difference of opinion exists upon the subject there. For our part we agree with those who say that the Government, if Mr. Yule had addressed himself to it in a proper spirit, would probably have cordially met his advances. We think there can be no doubt that the language used was not only too strong, but deserving of censure.

IF, instead of penning long leaders disproving the disloyalty of the Bachelors of Art of the Bombay Presidency, the existence of "Central Committees," that the Empire is on the "eve of another mutiny," and that "native gentlemen are as a class hostile to our rule,"—if, instead of going into these subjects, the local *Times* would really face the facts of the question it professes to discuss, what it has to say on the matter might be of some value. These facts let us once more place before our contemporary. They are—first, that the recent Deccan disturbances had nothing to do with either agrarian discontent or the forest laws; second, that they were the sole work of a clique of educated Brahmins from Poona, who kept up a regular correspondence with the city during the progress of the disturbances; third, that the fires were lighted by members of the same class; and last, but not least, that a goodly number of them—the educated men to whom Dr. Wilson referred—are in custody, having been caught in the act of instigating robbery and rebellion. The significance of these ascertained facts has now been acknowledged by nearly every journal in the country, save the *Times of India*, and a few other members of the native press.

ORIENTAL ART IMPORTS INTO ENGLAND.

LONDON, JULY 10.

THE mania for Japanese and Oriental art seems to gather strength as it spreads farther through English society. In spite of the hard times there is still a great number of people who are willing to spend twenty guineas on a pair of real old blue hawthorn-pattern flower-pots about six inches high, and a larger number who wish to follow the fashion and to make their rooms as much like museums or shops as possible. To meet this demand there are numbers of establishments entirely devoted to Japanese goods; all the great drapers and upholsterers have occasional consignments, grocers and oilmen boast a 'Japanese department,' and even Jamrach, the wild-beast man in Ratcliff highway, sells cabinets, pictures, and curios. As a phase of popular taste this mania is not without interest, and it is assuming some importance as a commercial fact. Already there are many learned authorities and most trustworthy editors who can discriminate between the various schools and periods and identify the styles of the different artists. Some of these, like Sir Rutherford Alcock, have spent years in the country and studied the subject on the spot, others have visited it tourist fashion, but the greater part have gained their information by comparative study and the costly experiences of collecting.

The enthusiasm of some of these virtuosi is so warm, they have talked so much and so learnedly about the objects of their preference, that at last they have come to regard themselves as of much more account than the original makers. I find few things more amusing than the airs of superior wisdom on Oriental art and of burning zeal for its preservation from contaminating influences which many of these people give themselves on the strength of the possession of a few knick-knacks. And it must be confessed that this grotesque assumption of being in the service of the consummate ornamentists of the East imposes on the general public to a quite incredible extent. To compare great things with small,—in literature as in *bric-a-brac*, commentators have ere this secured a barnacle or fungus-like position by acting as interpreters, and so we have the names of such persons as Malone and Steevens associated with that of Shakespeare, the affinity being, in truth, little more than that of sea-weed to the copper sheathing of a mighty ship. The craftsmen of the East, however, are so remote, and their work is even yet so little known, it is perhaps natural that the public should be glad of the interposition of accredited showmen and sponsors. You may smile at a lady I know, who, when her Persian cat fell sick, sent it for diagnosis and treatment to an old Indian colonel of her acquaintance with a note, explaining that, as he had served in the Persian Gulf, he *must* know all about Persian cats. But it is possible to be a connoisseur of Oriental art manufactures on no more substantial grounds.

One unfortunate phase of the Japanese craze is the tendency of English manufacturers and craftsmen, whose fingers are comparatively clumsy, and whose fancy is laborious, to imitate an art, the most charming qualities of which are absolutely inimitable. M. Wilms, the artistic director of Messrs Elkington's great works at Birmingham, showed me the other day some imitations of the bronze plaques inlaid with fans, birds, and foliage in chased silver employed in Japanese art for sword mounts, caskets, mirror backs, &c., which were at first sight astonishingly like the original inspiration, but a more careful inspection revealed how far they fell short of the exquisitely easy finish, the grace, variety, and quaint turn of the true, while they were about four times as costly. The potters, too, are struggling hard to imitate the wares of Sataama Kaga, and Kioto, but with greater infelicity. We English were ever eclectic; we worship in churches copied from those of mediæval France or Grecian temples, we live in Italian villas which are filled with a jumble of the artistic spoils of all lands and all styles, and there has always been in our esthetic development a touch of the skewbald, heterogeneous character hinted in Portia's description of her English suitor—"How oddly he is suited! I think he bought his doublet in Italy, his round hose in France, his bonnet in Germany, and his behaviour everywhere."

There is no help for this, and we ought perhaps to be grateful to the Providence which has made us a northern nation of no special artistic gifts, embarrassed by no exclusive predilection for our own styles, and ever ready to enjoy and copy the art of other nations. The Japanese are doubtless profiting by our substantial acknowledgment of their superiority in craftsmanship and decorative design, and in their turn they are learning with far too much readiness all the dreadfully useful things we can teach, from swallow-tail coats and policemen's uniforms to telegraphs and engineering colleges.

One of the most prominent of Japanese connoisseurs is Dr. C. Dresser (Ph. D.), who is also known as a writer on ornamental art, and, I believe, was once a lecturer at the South Kensington art schools on the relations of botany to decorative art. He has also produced a large number of designs for various branches of art manufacture, such as glass, porcelain, silversmiths' work, carpets, paperhangings, and the like, all based on the notions of flat, unshaded, symmetrical, surface decoration, geometrical in arrangement or conventionalised from plant forms, which at one time, to the wonder of cultivated artists, formed the only decorative doctrine admitted in the Government art schools. Dr. Dresser, therefore, went to Japan with a better preparation of special knowledge than many collectors possess, and he took pains to visit the chief seats of the various manufactures of that charming country. And it is only fair to say that whether one agrees or not with his published theories of ornamental art, or whether one rates his work as a decorative artist, high or low, he certainly has much special knowledge and very good taste. So, when I received a few days since an invitation to be present at a sort of opening day or private view of the Oriental warehouse of a new firm of East Indian and Japanese art manufacture merchants, Messrs. Dresser and Holme, Farringdon Road, I had some expectations. Besides a lunch which was to include peacock, cygnet, boars' head, venison, and other dishes of a more decorative kind than is usual in English cookery, there was to be an assemblage of amateurs of Oriental art, headed by Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Lewis Pelly and the Chinese Minister, and a choice selection of all that is best in the works of the East. Mr. Holme is well-known as an importer of Indian carpets and curiosities, and is especially versed in things with which the readers of these lines are familiar. The new firm, in addition to the usual bulk of Oriental importations, proposes to collect the *best* and choicest objects both of modern and ancient work, and further to guarantee the genuineness of its acquisitions of this nature. For already the forgery of Japanese antiques is a too successful branch of trade, and it intends to confine itself to wholesale business. There was a most tempting array on the various floors of the new warehouse, arranged in groups, cream and gold porcelain delicately pencilled of Satsama, red painted ware of Kaga, and an infinite variety of colour and invention from Tokio, Kioto, Awati, Awadji, Amari, &c.; dainty Arima basket work, lacquer from Aidzu, a host of ivory articles delicately gilded and inlaid as if by fairy fingers, perforated wood screens, painted silks, specimens of gold lac hundreds of years old, but as fresh and brilliant as ever; fantastic bronzes, rich tortoiseshell ornaments cunningly inlaid and ornamented with gold, splendid cloisonne enamels with some examples of the translucent enamel which seems to be lighted from behind, with Khoten carpets, Benares brass work, Lucknow silversmiths' work, Mooltan enamel, Delhi jewellery, Jeypur enamel, Cuttack filigree, Bombay and Sind pottery, Moradabad lac inlaid metal work, Sialkot damascened ware, and the respectable but somewhat tiresome Bombay "workinbokkus" craft in all its monotonous varieties. One cannot help wondering whether the enterprise will pay. Both partners have special knowledge and experience and zealous agents, one of whom is just now in Kashmir. There are many competitors, and in Indian goods especially Messrs. Proctor's firm in Oxford-street, with which Mr. Watson of your city is connected, is honourably distinguished. I hope the energy of these gentlemen will be rewarded. And this hope is not a merely conventional acknowledgment of the bear's head, cream cheese, and champagne I consumed in honour of the new venture. It is plain that the more Indian productions are sold, the better it is for India, even of such trivial objects in a mercantile sense as Bombay work-boxes and blackwood furniture. But it must be confessed that they contrast unfavourably with the exquisite finish of Japanese work. And they soon grow tiresome from their mindless and mechanical repetition of the same motives. The reason, I think, is not far to seek. The Indian workman is, so to speak, living on his hump, and merely reproducing in a thoughtless way a few of the many *motifs* which are to be found even in the limited range of Oriental design. Each of the arts of India shows traces of the source whence it was derived, and it is plain that at some time each was a vital offshoot of architectonic design, and had a progressive growth which now, in many cases, seems to have come to a stop. To take a familiar example—when asked for a new design a Bombay carver does not turn to Persian examples for inspiration, as it is clear his predecessors did, or develop in a natural way from some element of an existing pattern, treating it with new details, but he imports some strange and altogether incongruous element from a foreign source, and thrusts it into his perennial foliage. Thus I have seen a railway station and locomotive with signal semaphore and points carved in blackwood as a startling novelty. It startled in truth, but it failed to please. If such men were accustomed to practise design as I have seen a Delhi *naquash* do, copying such ornament as came in his way and devising new combinations, the monotony which is complained of would give way to a measure of variety. But they have few good examples to look at, and when the Government or important persons wish to have any furniture or wood-carving executed they use Gothic and European designs. It is assumed that the native craftsman is of no use excepting for trivial twiddlings repeated over and over again, and he is seldom challenged to put forth what power of original design he may possess. He is so painfully humble too, that you may see men capable of instructing English professors laboriously imitating some detestable Shoreditch cheffonier or machine-carved panel in bad Gothic. "Only give them a pattern!" cry the English employers all over the country. I strongly suspect this familiar dictum to be as nonsensical as many more accepted notions of its kind. Give them a condition of use and convenience to fulfil, and stipulate that such ornament as shall be added shall not interfere with the purpose of the object; and that, besides being beautiful, it shall be consistent with the style of art to which its designer is the legitimate heir and not a half understood sprig or scroll culled from an old art journal or a cookney cabinet-maker's illustrated catalogue.

Dr. Birdwood, acknowledging the presentation of an address from some English artists and amateurs congratulating and thanking him for his remarks on Indian art manufactures in his Paris Exhibition hand-book and for his efforts in this direction generally, says:—"The chief offenders against art in India are the official departments engaged in the manufacture of jail carpets and the construction of public buildings, and it is particularly through the neglect of native architecture and the propagation of a bastard English style blindly taught to the people themselves that the Government threatens the slow destruction of the historical handicrafts of India. Art never long survives among a people who neglect architecture." It is always open to question whether Dr. Birdwood's application of Indian art is not somewhat more enthusiastic than discriminating, but there can be no doubt that the neglect

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS).

CAPTURE OF WASSUDEW BULWUNT'S ROHILLA GANG.

HYDERABAD, Aug. 1.

The services of Said Abdul Hak, Police Commissioner of H.H. the Nizam's Government, have again been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government, at the request of the Resident. It was by his able assistance that the capture of the notorious Wassudew Bulwunt was effected. Abdul Hak's services are again specially asked for by the Governor of Bombay, in order to conduct further enquiries at Gunnoor. On receiving these instructions, Abdul Hak proceeded forthwith to the spot, and instituting strict inquiries, found out that a Rohilla Jemadar had made a written agreement to enlist five hundred armed fighting men for Wassudew and his associates on salaries of Rs. 10 each. On hearing this Abdul Hak proceeded to the Rohilla stronghold, where the men were located, and, though the position was most critical and dangerous, he went promptly forward at considerable risk with a small party, and captured the Jemadar, by name Ismail Khan, and his companions, disarming them himself. They have all subsequently confessed to the agreement. These men were then taken to Gunnoor and kept guarded in the temple. But during the night all the Rohillas from the adjacent villages got ready for the purpose of surrounding the little party, and had it not been for the loyalty of Shums-ool-Oomrah's Naib, who explained, pacified and kept them down, it is almost certain that the Rohillas would have made a bloody onslaught on Abdul Hak's party, and would have forcibly rescued the Jemadar and his companions. Three Ramoshi naiques have also been captured by Abdul Hak. These had agreed to supply the Brahmins with 200 and 100 men each, making together, with the Jemadar's lot, a total of nine hundred men. These naiques have also confessed their guilt. It is rumoured that Abdul Hak returns again along with Major Daniell to Gunnoor to probe further into this conspiracy, which is now said here to have been more formidable than was at first supposed.

RETURNING FROM THE FRONT.

KURRACHEE, Aug. 1.

General Phayre and Lieutenant Dean-Pitt arrived at Jacobabad on the 29th, and left for Kurrachee on the following day. The former goes to Poona and then to Simla to join the Army Commission, and the latter to join his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.

TESTING THE BIG GUNS AT MANORA.

KURRACHEE, Aug. 1.

The big guns at Manora were fired for the first time on Wednesday. A small party was sent to test the strength and solidity of the racers laid in concrete, and also the working of the running back, the running up, and the traversing gear. First a "scaling charge" of 30 pounds powder was fired from each gun to remove the lacquer from the bore, then two rounds of 250 pounds Palliser shot were fired from each gun, with battering charges of 50 pounds P. powder, at various elevations, no target being used. The result was most satisfactory, the gear working freely, the racers and concrete beds standing the shock of the discharge well. This is satisfactory, as concrete is said to have failed elsewhere, and it may render it unnecessary to lay down stone beds for the racers until permanent works are built. The guns were worked by lascars. The practice was only from No. 2 battery.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

EXPENSES OF THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, July 31.

A supplementary Army Estimate of three millions sterling is asked by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on account of the expenses attending the Zulu War. After converting the Budget surplus to this charge there will still be a deficit of £1,163,000 which the colonies will reimburse. It is proposed to meet the deficit by the issue of Treasury bonds.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, Aug. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, sailed yesterday.

LONDON, July 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats moderate enquiry.
The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera ..... 5½d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 77⅛
4½ per cent. do. 83½
3 per cent. Consols for account 97⅞
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872 ..... 117½
Bar Silver..... 51½
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes....£20,300,000 Inc. £400,000
Bills Discounted ....£17,800,000 Dec. £100,000
Bullion .....£35,700,000 Inc. £300,000
The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 56½ per cent.

WEATHER REPORTS—AUGUST 1.

CANNANORE, 4-27 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine with occasional showers; wind S. W. 5; thermometer 81·4; barometer 29·800. Fall of rain 9 cents.

MANGALORE, (81st July) 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. N. W. Fall of rain 63 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-56 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 93; barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W. moderate; thermometer 82. Fall of rain 2 inches 99 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.		Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
	Total previously registered	29 56	39 45	40 99
31	Thursday	3 47	.....	.....
Aug. 1	Friday	0 40	0 94	
	Total	33 3	39 85	41 93
	Fall up to 1st Aug. 1878	68 21	74 20	73 93
	Do. to 1st Aug. 1877	46 12	36 45½	41 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER.

RETURN of rainfall registered at Dabhoi for week ending 26th July.

		Inches.	Cents.
	Previously reported	15	88
July	20th	.....	.....
,,	21st	.....	.....
,,	22nd	0	4
,,	23rd	0	16
,,	24th	.....	.....
,,	25th	.....	.....
,,	26th	.....	.....
	Total.....	16	8

RETURN of rainfall registered at Broach up to 30th July.

		Inches.	Cents.
	Previously reported.....	12	8
July	9th	0	1
,,	10th	0	1
,,	from 11th to 26th.....	.....	.....
,,	27th	0	46
,,	28th.....	.....	.....
,,	29th	0	3
,,	30th	1	83
	Total.....	14	42

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN LONDON.

		per Re.
Bank Bills, on demand	.....1s. 7 21-32d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 3d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 27-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	...2·09½	,,

It is stated that from the 1st of January next the Government will take over the auditing of the East India Railway Company's accounts. Considerable reduction of establishment is anticipated.

Good accounts of rain have been received from various parts of the Punjab, where it was much required. An inch is reported to have fallen in the Jullunder district, and two at Rawulpindi.

The Lahore paper learns that the burning of the hut belonging to Mr. Baker, at Cherat, which was attributed to either the Hassan Khel, or Jowaki Afridis, has been ascertained to have been the work of Mr. Baker's chowkidar, whom he had dismissed.

The Kurracheeites complain that "if the English mails have to be sent from Bombay on Wednesday they must at the present rate of speed of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers leave Kurrachee on Sundays, which several commercial firms and persons state will be a great inconvenience to them and to all business people. Closing the mail on that day will necessitate the opening of their offices and places of business, and, in fact, turn Sunday into a 'working day' to which they object. Now all this could be remedied easily. The sea distance to Bombay is taken at 510 miles, which could be accomplished by the steamer going 10½ to 11 knots an hour in 48 to 50 hours, so that if the vessel, started at 4 P. M. on Monday—the mail closing at 2 P. M.—she would reach Bombay on Wednesday evening, five hours before the P. and O. steamer leaving Bombay. The distance between Kurrachee and Bombay can easily be accomplished in 44 to 48 hours, as has been proved. The Rubattino Co.'s steamer Manilla left Kurrachee at 12-30 A.M. on the Sunday morning and arrived in Bombay on Tuesday noon, in any 48 hours, and she is not a mail steamer. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s mail boat left on Saturday, before the Manilla, and also reached Bombay on the Tuesday."

A correspondent writes to us from Khandesh, under date July 31, as follows:—An earthquake was felt here yesterday evening about half past seven. It was preceded by a noise resembling the sound of a railway train in the distance, then a kind of triple shake and a trembling movement, gradually becoming insensible. The shock was not violent yet sufficient to loosen pieces of ceiling, &c. It lasted about 20 seconds from first to last, and travelled in a north-easterly direction.

The Kohat-Thull road being now clear of cholera, ½ C-4. R. A., and the two companies 2-8th Regiment, move at the end of the month to Kurrum from Kohat. This move will leave no European troops in Kohat.

Over ten thousand deaths are said to have occurred from cholera in the Muzafarpur portion of the Tirhut district alone. As this amount represents the registered deaths only, the mortality must have been very severe. The heavy rains have done much to check the disease, but it is still very bad in many villages in the district.

The bodies of the two unfortunate Europeans seen floating down the river Gandak, as mentioned a day or two ago, have been recovered, and identified as those of Mr. and Miss Cretien of Bagha, North Champaran. The gentleman was an employé of Messrs. Dear and Co., and in charge of their wood business at the frontier. No particulars of the sad accident have as yet been received.

With regard to the indigo prospects, Messrs. Moran and Co., in their market report of the 29th July, say:—"We are glad to be able to report that in Behar a change in the weather has at last taken place, and that planters are now having the fine sunny weather so much needed. Much damage and loss of plant, has, however, been sustained by the late excessive rain and inundations, and great difficulty is experienced in getting in plant in consequence of the bad state of the roads. The prospect of a good return from the Khoontees is also far from satisfactory, in consequence of so much land being under water. In Lower Bengal, prospects have somewhat improved. Kishnaghur, Malda, Murshedabad, each of which have had fine weather, which has been favourable both for the October plant and also for produce; but the season must necessarily be a late one. Midnapore has also had fine weather, which will benefit the late sowings. Manufacture will commence early next month. From Bhagulpur the latest accounts are rather more favourable, but we fear the result will be but poor. In Purneah great damage has been sustained by the overflowing of the Coosie river, and the season in this district will be a most disastrous one. Fine weather has set in the Benares district, and both the Khoontee and Nowada prospects are well spoken of. The latest accounts from the North-West are more satisfactory, as these districts are now having fine sunny weather, which was much needed."

The news from the Tirhut indigo factories is most unsatisfactory. Excessive rain, rivers overflowing their banks, plants checked at first from too much drought, then rotted by the unprecedentedly heavy and continuous rains naturally give but very poor produce, and a profitable season will be the exception. Some factories to the north of the district, notably those on the borders of the Bagmatti and Gandak, have lost almost half their cultivation.

We are sorry to hear that a hitch has occurred in regard to the organization of the proposed Kurrachee Volunteer Corps. It will be remembered that at the meeting which was held in the Frere Hall, it was proposed that the corps should consist of two or more companies in Kurrachee, one at Sukkur and one at Kotri. Upon the invitation sent to Sukkur a cordial response was given, and about 60 men expressed their willingness to join, while from Kotri a list of 28 names was sent in to the Committee. In Kurrachee over 100 names were given in, so that every thing was promising well, when it was found that it was proposed from another quarter to enrol the men at Sukkur and Kotri under the Lahore Railway Corps. This, says the local *Civil and Military Gazette*, would be almost fatal to the formation of the proposed Kurrachee Corps, and the matter has been represented to the Bombay Government. The Committee are unable to move further until this point is decided, and it necessarily involves some delay which is in itself unfortunate, but as Sir Richard Temple personally has taken a great interest in the scheme for a Kurrachee Corps, he will no doubt use his powerful interest to have the difficulty removed, and, we trust we may soon be able to announce, successfully.

A general court-martial is reported to be sitting on the case alluded to the other day, in which some soldiers of the 8th Regiment, who were doing duty as signallers in the Kurram, were fired on by natives and made a somewhat precipitate retreat.

We learn that the Rev. Chas. Gilder has been appointed Honorary Joint Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, in succession to Mr. E. Vanderstraaten, resigned.

Hurry Naik, the condemned leader of the dacoits, is to be hanged at Jejuri on Monday next.

A correspondent recently returned from the front writes to the *Pioneer* to describe "the various occurrences and dispositions consequent on the breaking up of the Peshawur Field Force. Daka, to everyone's intense relief, has been evacuated, and all its valuable stores removed with commendable despatch. Lundi Kotal is established as the head-quarters of what is termed the Khyber Brigade. Brigadier-General Tytler, V.C., commands; Major Pearson, 12th Regiment, acts as Brigade-Major; and Major Kinlock, D.A.Q.M.G; whilst Major Burlton still directs the Commissariat Department. The troops there are the 17th Foot, 27th P.I. and 45th Sikhs, in fact Tytler's old brigade, with the addition of the 12th Foot, Dyce's and DeLatour's mountain batteries, also a portion of 10th B. L. for patrol and escort work; in all a force of about 3,000 men."

A saving in postage, as well as in stationery, is about to be effected by the Punjab Government by having the daily reports which are sent in by the officials throughout the district, regarding the weather, the crops, health, &c., written on post-cards, instead of, as hitherto, on foolscap and enclosed in huge envelopes. In postage alone the saving will be three-fourths.

It is stated that Colonel A. H. Cobbe, 17th Regiment, wounded in the attack on the Peiwar Pass, may likely obtain a distinguished service pension in recognition of his long and meritorious service.

According to the Lahore paper, an impression prevails among the troops in the Pishin Valley, that if there is to be a campaign against the Wuzirees next cold weather, the following are to form a column in Pishin and march down the Zob Valley to join in the fighting:—the 11-11 R.A., 2-60th Rifles, 15th and 25th P. N. I, 2nd Sikhs, 3rd Goorkhas, 19th Bengal and 1st Punjab Cavalry. The idea derives some confirmation from the fact that an officer with an escort of 200 men is at present exploring just in the direction the column would go, and is supposed to be smoothing the way with loongies and rupees.

A correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* at Alikheyl thus describes Major Cavagnari's Afghan escort:—"The escort to accompany the Mission to Kabul consists of a regiment of Cavalry which met it at Karatcega and some Artillery and Infantry, which will join it at Kushi. The Cavalry, a Heratee regiment and mounted on Herat horses, were brought up at the close of the war, but were too late to join in it. They were dressed in red tunics, blue pants, and jack boots, and were armed with carbine, pistol, and sword, the latter of a Russian pattern with brass hilts. They had white cross belts and were got up in imitation of an English Dragoon regiment. Their heads were adorned with brown felt helmets some sizes too large, with brass chin straps several inches too long. The men were small and wiry, and when gallop ing had a huddled up appearance; this taken with their independent and irregular movements, their grinning and chattering caused them to strongly resemble a lot of mounted monkeys in a circus. They fell out to water their horses to have a look round, or a smoke as the humour took them, and then rejoined the main body at a breakneck pace over very rough ground. The officers were a great contrast to the men, they were dressed in dark semi-frock coats, dark pants, and lambskin caps and did not look the soldier at all.

The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Times* writes to "draw the public attention to the pains and penalties to which British subjects are liable by coming to Upper Burma. On frequent occasions the inequality of treatment metsd out in the Mixed Court at this place to British and Burmese subjects, has been brought to notice. It seems that for a British subject to incur a debt to a subject of His Majesty King Theebaw, which he is unable to pay, is a great crime; he may have lost through the dishonesty of others, it makes no difference, he must undergo his two years' imprisonment. The Residency jail having been made over for the accommodation of the Resident's sepoy guard, the unfortunate British debtors are lodged in a small bamboo hut, some ten to fifteen feet square. The prisoners were formerly in the habit of taking a little exercise just in front of the house, to this the Burmese Judge now objects, and I am told that the fiat has gone forth, that the prisoners are not to be allowed to get down from the hut at all."

Mr. Lowe in his address to the pupils of the Warehousemen and Clerk's Schools at Caterham expressed the opinion that nothing could so help young men and women as self-control and self-denial. The best way, he remarked, in which his youthful hearers could repay the supporters of the benevolent institution, of whose benefits they were the recipients, was to make up their minds to be honest and diligent in after-life. Let them, above all things, keep out of debt and avoid expensive habits, remembering that, though youth is the time of enjoyment, nature and youth themselves provide the enjoyment. Mr. Lowe thinks that mere existence in the first blush of manhood is a pleasure. Slightly altering a well-known distich of Wordsworth, the right honourable gentleman might have said that in these days bliss it is to be alive, but to be young is very heaven. It is undoubtedly a happy condition to have all the world before him, especially in an age when "the old order changeth, giving place to new." There is nothing easier, however, than to make a false step on the threshold of one's future, but the way for young men and young women to avoid this is undoubtedly to act upon Mr. Lowe's advice, and resolve to make themselves thoroughly trustworthy and reliable. "He might hold up before them, as an instance of what a man of honesty, courage, and good sense might do, the career of Lord Lawrence, whose funeral he had that day attended, who had not been aided by family connections or any particular advantage." Mr. Lowe himself is a remarkable instance of what a man may achieve without the assistance of family connections or the advantages enjoyed by those who are cradled into fame.

In due course of law Catherine Webster will be hanged for the murder of her mistress, Mrs. Julia Martha Thomas, which took place at Richmond, on the 2nd of March last. The prisoner, upon being asked if she had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon her, made a statement in which, whilst exonerating Church and Porter from any complicity in the murder, she affirmed her own innocence, and said the man responsible for the crime was the father of her child. Sentence of death having been passed, prisoner pleaded in arrest of judgment that she was pregnant, but this was found not to be the case. A somewhat general impression prevails that unless the body of a murdered person can be identified it is not possible to convict the supposed murderer, however strong may be the chain of circumstantial evidence. And for that reason it is well, as a matter of public policy, that sentence of death should have been recorded against Catherine Webster. We do not purpose dilating on the enormity of her crime, more than to say that the example of the trial and conviction of the Residency sepoy guard, the unfortunate British debtors now lodged in a small bamboo hut, some ten to fifteen feet square. The prisoners were formerly in the habit of taking a little exercise just in front of the house, to this the Burmese Judge now objects, and I am told that the fiat has gone forth, that the prisoners are not to be allowed to get down from the hut at all."

It has been hitherto supposed that Englishmen alone could claim the proud boast that "the sun never sets" on the British empire. This apparently is not so, and Americans, according to the following, can claim the same for the United States. "Instead of being the western limit of the Union, San Francisco is only about midway between the farthest Aleutian Isle, acquired by our purchase of Alaska, and Eastport, Maine. Our territory extends through 197 degrees of longitude, or 17 degrees more than half way round the globe. When the sun is giving its good night kiss to our westermost isle on the confines of Behring's Sea, it is already flooding the fields and forests of Maine with its morning light, and in the eastern part of that State is more than an hour high. At the very moment when the Aleutian fisherman, warned by the approaching shades of night, is pulling his canoe towards the shore, the wood-chopper of Maine is beginning to make the forest echo with the music of his axe."

THE JUVENILE FETE AT GUNNESH KHIND.

As we had previously announced His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, through the Rev. Mr. Osne, secretary to the institutions, invited the young ladies and gentlemen of St. Mary's Institution and the Bishop's High School last Wednesday at Government House, Gunnesh Kind, to an evening entertainment. The girls and boys, numbering about 150 left camp in conveyances provided by the Commissariat Department and others hired by the secretary, at 3 o'clock, and it was a little more than half an hour when they arrived at Government House, where they were received by His Excellency's Native Aide-de-Camp. The girls were accompanied by Sisters Laura, Theresa, and Geraldine, and the boys were in charge of Messrs. Maonee and Savage, and amongst the ladies and gentlemen who were present at Government House, we observed the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Mr. Chatfield, the Director of Public Instruction; Colonel Pottinger, General Primrose, Mrs. Primrose, and Miss Primrose, Colonel Hicks and the Misses Hicks, Colonel and Mrs. Wardrope, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Rev. Mr. Day, Dr. Cooke, Professor Cooke and others. The gardens at Gunnesh Khind are certainly beautiful, and there is an air of refinement when visitors frequent them. The children enjoyed themselves amazingly in these gardens for they had the merry-go-round, the four in-hand, elephant-riding, and other sports. Jaffer Meesh, the ventriloquist, was also there, and kept the little ones in roars of laughter. All and one appeared in an unspeakable intensity of delight and fervor—healthy, robust, and florid complexioned boys and girls—busy, excited, anxious, and most desirefal little ones—all donned in their best and smartest to add importance to the *fete*, which, of course, was a decided success: and it is a pleasant fact to chronicle, that the majority of the ladies and gentlemen present joined in the juvenile merry-making. The time for tea arrived and the girls and boys were led to a table temptingly covered with cakes, biscuits, fruits and other deliocsies of the season, which were abundantly supplied. Happy children,

"Where the treasure is there will be the heart also."

The happy memorials of peace, abundance, and universal love; "share them among you my children; and in the mode of sharing remember that ye love one another." Again were the beautiful gardens invaded. The bright-eyed children looked happy and gay; the boys raced, round and round, in a joyous whirl; the girls lesped up and down, shouted and sang. Yet another scene in store,—the sense of mystery and the force of curiosity combined. Dr. Cooke, of the Civil Engineering College, added much to the pleasures of the evening by performing a number of tricks, which were equal, if not better, than those of a professional conjuror. His Excellency the Governor's Band played throughout the evening, and prominent mention must be made of Major Rivett-Carnac, who was untiring in his endeavours both to please and amuse the children. Next came the dance. It was a pretty sight to see a number of graceful little figures all dancing, and their movements keeping time. Young ladies and gents naturally have a passion for dancing, so that gatherings of this kind are looked forward to by the juvenile community with intense interest. The glees sung by both the schools reflect great credit on those engaged in their musical attainments, and both Mr. Maonee and Mr. Savage deserve to be highly complimented on the general deportment of the boys on this particular occasion. Sir Richard Temple called upon the young people present to give three cheers for Dr. Cooke which was most heartily responded to; then followed three cheers for His Excellency the Governor, which were repeated with that enthusiasm so remarkable in our school children; and lastly cheers were volleyated for the Rev. Mr. Cane, the secretary, and Mr. Maonee, the head master. The children then sang God save the Queen, with the Band accompaniments, when they returned home about 8 p. m. delighted with His Excellency the Governor's *fete* which, we are sure, will not be easily forgotten by them.—*Deccan Herald.*

Cholera is prevalent in many parts of Japan,

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The result of the working for the half-year ending 31st December was as follows:—Miles open, 1280½; gross receipts, 1,043,785l.; expenditure (including special funds), 647,116l.; net profit, 396,669l. Above net profit upon paid-up capital per cent., 8l. 8s. 2d.; ratio of expenditure to receipts, 62 per cent.; train miles run, 3,001,277; receipts per train mile, 7s. 4d.; expenditure per train mile, 4s. 3½d.

The following table exhibits the gross receipts under the usual headings, compared with the corresponding half-year:—

Dec: 31.	1877.	1878.
Passengers ..... £	217,592 ...£	387,622
Luggage, parcels, horses, &c.....	40,441 ...	46,801
Special trains and miscellaneous..	1,047 ...	51
Mails (extra service).....	1,026 ...	1,319
Merchandise	957,492 ...	702,273
Live stock	4,001 ...	4,502
Rents and demurrage, &c.....	15,621 ...	3,994
Electric telegraph.....	3,385 ...	2,114
Sundries	47,961 ...	44,867
Total.....	£1,318,420	£1,043,785

In following the above comparisons it should be borne in mind that last half-year compares with a part of the period when the traffic was largely increased by circumstances connected with the famine which prevailed in Southern India during 1876-77. Notwithstanding the distress succeeding the famine, the number of ordinary passengers carried was more by 30,370 last half year, but the receipts from ordinary passengers were 3,663l. less. The increase shown above in the passenger receipts was due to the extensive arrangements made for conveying troops.

The cost of maintenance amounted to 128l. 3s. 11d. per railway mile as bompared with 104l. 5s. in 1877. This increase occurred principally in the item "materials"—viz., ballast, &c., and permanent way, and it is due to the larger quantities of those materials found necessary for renewals and relaying.

During the half-year the receipts on capital account were increased by the sum of 8,778l. from calls on shares, and by 238,873l. on 4 per cent. debentures for seven years, of 300,900l. issued in August, as stated in last report. The total receipts at 31st December 1878 amounted to 23,270,701l. The classified expenditure during the half-year amounted to 13,957l., and the total expenditure (exclusive of the stores account) at 31st December to 23,577,699l. The amount of expenditure at the debit of stores account was 788,747l., being an increase of 2,511l. upon the balance at the beginning of the half-year. The amount for which the company was indebted to the Secretary of State for advances on capital account at 31st December was 108,161l., and this sum has been since repaid out of receipts upon the issue of debentures for seven and five years to the amount of 300,000l. bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, under the authority of the resolution of the half-yearly meeting of proprietors, held on 20th December 1878.

It occasionally happens that the board is appealed to for relief in cases of distress, arising from accidents or sudden death amongst the company's staff, which are not adequately met by the company's provident fund. From the circumstance of the company being guaranteed, the board are unable, in all cases, to give that relief which they are satisfied would meet with the approval of the proprietors. The directors accordingly solicit authority to make moderate grants out of the interest arising from the investment on shareholders' interest account, in cases of the above character, appearing to them to deserve temporary aid.

Mr. William Nicol having, on account of advanced age, resigned his seat at the board, directors have elected Major-General H. Rivers, R. E., to fill the vacancy. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Scoble, Q. C., are the directors in rotation to retire, on the present occasion. They are eligible for re-election. Mr. Packer is the auditor in rotation to etire, and he is also eligible for re-election.

BRAHMIN GRIEF OVER THE POONA FIRES.

Mr. Rakkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, in seconding the resolution, said: Gentlemen, I have been asked to second this proposition, and I do so with pleasure. The subject has almost been exhausted by the speaker who preceded me, but I will add my testimony to the immense grief that the burning of the Vishrambag Palace occasioned. My friend the mover of the first proposition has spoken of his having seen a man shedding tears when he heard of the occurrence. Let me narrate the story more in detail. My friend, three others, and myself were at Lanouli at the time. I was enjoying my vacation there. One day, at about two o'clock in the afternoon, three of us who knew Sanscrit were reading a work on Nyaya, and were engaged in hot disputations about certain points which the perusal of such a work always gives rise to. In came the Poona post with a letter to my friend. He read it and communicated the intelligence of the Vishrambag and the Budhwar Palaces having been burnt the previous night to us, the disputation. The effect was instantaneous. The heat of disputation gave way at once to the frigidity of dulness and stupor; we were thunderstruck. We were all greatly affected, and one of us was so deeply moved that tears ran down his cheeks. For many a day the Vishrambag formed the subject of a mournful conversation, and it was some time before our party resumed its wonted cheerfulness We all went into mourning, though we did not wear external signs of it: mourning in the heart; and with us all those who have had anything to do with the Vishrambag within the last fifty years, yea, the whole Maratha people. —*Times of India Special Correspondent.*

A BOMBAY DEPUTATION

Extract from a letter, dated Byculla Club, July 25th, 1879:—

I had hardly dismissed my servant, and was sitting down in a long arm-chair reading—these chairs have arms prolonged and flattened so as to rest one's legs—when he returned with a comical expression on his face, and showed me a ten rupee note which he held in the palm of one hand, at the same time pointing with the thumb of the other mysteriously over his shoulder. A broad grin accompanied by a wink did not enlighten me much, so I begged him to explain. "Please, sir," he said, struggling with suppressed merriment and the Rog words, "there's a regular nice looking man out there that wants to see you. One of them took me to one side and shoving this note into my hand asked me if you weren't a great gentleman connected with Her Majesty's Government in London travelling incognito to make observations on India? I said you were. You see, sir," he added apologetically, "I did not like to disappoint the pig——, beg your pardon, sir, the gentlemen. And would the gentleman see them, says he? Well, says I, as you've good manners I suspect you will; lead way—I'll go in and see. And there they are, sir, five of them, and here's their card." I read, "*A few gentlemen of the Bombay press to wait on your honour.*" "What are they like, John?" said I. "Faith, sir, they have all got turbans like cart wheels and no spokes, patent leather shoes, and long cotton stockings with the garters showing." "Well show them in." Another minute passed and my five visitors presented themselves, filing through the door and up the long room. They were mostly young men, and had a strong likeness to one another, almost a family likeness. The delicate acquiline features, high cheek bones, keen eyes, face shaven all but the small jet black moustache, and shallow rather than dark complexions, all clearly bespoke the aryan progeny of India; the Brahmin of Brahmins.

As John had described, they all wore huge red turbans like cart wheels without spokes, white linen coats very high waisted and long skirted; the lower man began with unbleached cotton waistcloths (not trousers) and ended in English patent leather shoes with spring sides, and stockings with the garters showing as John had put it. Round the neck each man wore, after the fashion of a lady's cloud, a long cloth also of unbleached cotton like the waist cloths, but with a broad red border on it. The one who led the party and who acted as spokesman at once shook hands, while bidding me in courteous but somewhat grandiloquent English, welcome to India. The others all followed suit, and each after a solemn shake of the hand squatted himself down, Yoga fashion, on end while brought in chairs and I begged my visitors to be seated. This they did at once in a circle carefully gathering the skirts of their long coats tightly round them, and tucking the hems well in between their knees. At the same time they put their sandals off, and folding and tucking their hands placidly before them waited with the utmost composure for the conference. I am sure I was the most nervous man in the room, but seeing that it was expected of me to begin, I opened by saying that I was very glad indeed to see them, and hoped they would tell me to what I was indebted for the honour of their visit. To this the spokesman replied that I was very good, but that it was their duty to show the high respect in which they held all those in authority. I replied that I was very glad to hear them say so much good of us, and hoped that we deserved it. "Yes," he said, "your motives are excellent, but you make great mistakes." "Indeed," said I, "I suppose you allude to our many conflicting famine policies, which the papers are so full of." "No," he replied; when a very young man who supported him on his left out in that "famines were the inevitable effect of a concatenation of causes over which mankind can have no control. Indeed," he went on to say, "Government, we think, should not interfere with famines, but should confine its measures to vindicate by universal law that directly population trenches on subsistence, some must die. You have stopped infanticide, *suttee*, *thuggee*, and ware, famine is the consequence." He stopped and looked round for approval, but it struck me that there was a curious look on the faces of the rest as though from a consciousness that the opinions, however true in themselves, might not carry conviction. In fact, I expect that the outspoken youth had afterwards a *mauvais quart d'heure* for his want of judgment in starting out his Malthusianism at an inopportune moment.

Seeing that I looked surprised, the first speaker hastened to remove the bad impression by expressing himself warmly and indeed unstintedly in favour of the humanity and vigour displayed by the Government. The Government economies might, it was true, be open to question from an abstract point of view, but they had not come to speak to me so much on that subject as on another, which they thought I would find of more lasting, if not of more pressing importance. He meant the subject of education. But I must make a long story short, since it seemed to me that no sooner had he opened his case, but all his colleagues broke in, and began talking to me at once. The gist of their remarks was that these young passed students of the University of Bombay: all B.A.s to a man. But though Government had indeed educated them gratis, and taught them freely from the classics of English literature, it had given them nothing to do, not even clerkships on Rs. 20 a year, which, I suggested them to say, would satisfy them one and all as a beginning.

Having nothing better to do they were therefore compelled to connect themselves, those that had the capacity, with the native press. My visitors were, I was told, all either editors or leader writers. I was therefore not for themselves they spoke, they were provided for, but for their less fortunate brotheren who were not gifted with a constitutional aptitude for writing for the papers. Their demands were a little confused, but I gathered that the sense of the meeting was that Government should pass a law making the support of B. A.s a first charge on the revenues of the State; and making it penal for any official to employ any other person, when a B.A. should be in the field. Unless this were done they would not, they said, answer either for the success of education, or for the tranquillity of the country; and they concluded by hoping that I would exert my great personal influence to that desirable end. I said as gravely as I could that I feared there were a mistake as to my position and influence in high quarters, but that if they would take the will for the deed they might count me among their best friends as one that had at heart the interests both of education and of India. They seemed very pleased at this, and got up to go. Then the ceremony of shaking hands was gone through again, and they field solemnly out. While the rest were on their way to the door the one I have styled their leader, and who had not yet moved away, made me a profound bow, and amid profuse protestations of his personal respect and regard said that he hoped I would remember him, keep kind, was the expression he used. He then gave me his card elaborately engraved, "*Harry Chintaman*," and begged to be allowed to send me his paper. He said it was printed in biglot, in the Vernacular and in English, and that I would there find fully set forth his views upon education, besides "a multiplicity of other topics" which could not fail to interest me. He then followed his party, and at the door stood behind his by no means thin figure, dropped into a chair and thought the indeed there are more things in Heaven and Earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy. Shades of Cam and Isis, thy mature honours and £20 a

BOGUE'S PATENT MEDICINES.—Mr. Charles W. Bogue writes to the *Pioneer*:—"While forgeries of various kinds are supposed to be multiplying in India, allow me to state that I have a very nice specimen of forged Collis Browne's Chlorodyne; the Government stamp is not well done, the copy is perfect but coarsely executed, the signature and trademark are well imitated; the stuff inside is treacle. I got this from a boxwalla who purchased it in the Agra bazaar; the imitation is quite good enough to deceive most people, and the reticulated tracery on the stamp would be good enough for a court of

MADRAS OPINION ON THE DECCAN DISTURBANCES.

When first the news of the Poona outrage startled the Empire, there seemed some reason to fear that the Bombay Government would be put on an utterly false scent by those whose interest it was to persuade them that the Marathi Brahmins had nothing to do with the crime; and we ourselves shared and expressed this apprehension. It is, therefore, the more gratifying to find that these efforts to mislead the local authorities have utterly failed; and the promptitude which the local authorities have displayed in dealing with the dacoits and their abettors is beyond praise. The Bombay Government have clung throughout to the opinion that agrarian dissontent had no direct connection with the infamous procedure of Phadke and his accomplices, and that the statements contained in the candid circular in which the dacoits described the reason and purpose of their organization were to be accepted as perfectly truthful. The earnestness with which Sir Richard Temple and his colleagues expressed this conviction has, we are glad to observe, communicated itself to the Viceroy, who, in his speech on Mr. Hope's Bill, quotes with entire approbation the remark of the Bombay Governor:—"There is no sign of agrarian connexion in this case—that is, the landholding community had nothing to do with it." Obstinacy in a good cause is admirable; and we may thank the persistence with which the authorities put aside the verbose and misleading addresses of the Poona Brahmins for the success which has attended their efforts to unravel this conspiracy. That many Brahmins are at this moment in custody for complicity in the rebellion; that the whereabouts of Phadke have been industriously concealed under an impenetrable veil of silence, while his "patriotism" has been extolled in the most insolent and shameless manner; that the miscreant was able with impunity to pursue his traitorous designs in districts where the ruling caste are all-powerful; and that he was found sleeping in the shelter of a Brahmin temple; are facts sufficient to dispose for ever of the virtuous protestations of the Poona patriots. The circumstances of Phadke's arrest are most damning to the loyalty of the class to which he belonged; for it is now clear from the admission of the nine Brahmins who were arrested at Gunnoor, that he was in the temple with their connivance and under their protection, and that they were fully squainted with the monstrous design for which his journey was undertaken.—*Madras Mail.*

THE RUMPA REBELLION.

Nuggapatam, 23rd July.—Chendrish and his followers (about twenty in number) have taken to their heels, after being started in the Sooteonda Valley; and are making their way to Rumpa, most probably to join Tamandora, who lately looted Gopsulpuram, a large village in the plains near Ramps. Chendrish is being hotly pursued by Majors Blaxland and Butler, and it is hoped they will prevent him entering the Godavery District. Colonel Rammel and Major Wood left Koyyur on the 18th instant for Rumpa to see how matters are getting on their; and Colonel Rose is gone on to Koyyur to take charge of the force there, leaving Lieut. Macdonald in charge of the detachment at Kistnadaripetta. Major Young is stationed at Nathaneram with his company of sepoys. Medical Subordinates are sadly wanting. Two detachments of Kistnadaripetta are without medical men. The health of the sepoys up to the present has been good, but this is no reason why every detachment should not be accompanied by a dresser in a country like this.

We are glad to learn that Bhadrachalam is safe, some of H. H. the Nizam's troops and a party of the 5th Madras Native Infantry from Sironcha having reached it in time to protect it from the threatened attack by the rebels. 125 men of the 10th Native Infantry, under Major Briggs, have gone up the river Godavery: they found the water rather low.—*Madras Mail.*

We learn that a party of fifteen constables started from Rajahmundry on the 15th or 16th instant, in charge of Mr. Fawcett, C.S., and had constable Kerr, in one of the river steamers towards Bhadrachallam in Rumpa country. On landing they were attacked by the notorious dacoit leader, Tamen Doray, and took refuge in another steamer. The rebels boarded the steamer Shamrock, stole every thing they could lay their hands upon and sunk the boat. They are not more than twen

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(Madras Athenæum.)
The issue of this Guide for the current month is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting such correct information.

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